

whereby said plurality of flat bodies of material can closely be joined without cutting in alignment to form linear designs.

- 15 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein said front surface may be decorated with surface ornamentation or nothing or only color.
- 16 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 further including a plurality of recesses and/or concave grooves at said back surface, whereby it will save material and to decrease weight.

Remarks

General

By the above amendment, applicant has amended the title to describe the invention precisely.

Also applicant has rewritten all claims to define the invention more particularly and distinctly so as to overcome the technical rejections and define the invention patentably over the prior art.

The Rejection Of Claims 1-5 On Julliard Is Overcome

The O. A. rejected claims 1-5 on Julliard. Claims 1-5 have been rewritten as new claims 7-16 to define patentably over this reference. Applicant request reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claims 7-16, for the following reasons:

- ? Julliard's each piece of two-piece decorative medallion is not symmetrical in shape. A first piece has at a first end an overlapping member with an outline that follows a first ornamental feature of the surface ornamentation and a recessed receiving edge that is shaped in accordance with a first set of one or more alignment features, at a second end an underledge that is shaped in accordance with a second set of one or more alignment features; and a second piece has at a first end an underledge that is shaped to **mate** with the overlapping member of the First piece, the

underledge shaped to **mate** with the first set of one or more alignment features, at a second end an overlapping member that follows a second ornamental feature of the surface ornamentation and a recessed receiving edge that is shaped to **mate** with the second set of one or more alignment features, so the edge lines of the two ends of every piece of Julliard's medallion are not symmetrical, and further also the intersections of the edge lines are not symmetrical.

- ? Julliard does not teach how cut his medallion, and also does not suggest do so. Even if Julliard's medallion can be cut through the intersections of the edge lines, the medallions cut can not be joined together in alignment because the edge lines to be cut would be not same in length due to unsymmetry of the intersections.
- ? Be not able to form linear designs with a plurality of pieces of the half-medallion because every piece of his two-pieces medallion has not the vertical edge on the two sides.

The Rejection Of Claims 1-3 On Naidj Is Overcome

The O. A. rejected claims 1-3 on Naidj. Claims 1-5 have been rewritten as new claims 7-16 to define patentably over this reference. Applicant request reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claims 7-16, for the following reasons:

- ? Naidj discloses a decorative wall and ceiling device comprising a decorative base member, a peel-away back layer and an adhesive layer. The decorative base member has embodiments comprising a flat surface embodiment, a flat surface embodiment having attachable pieces and an embroidered embodiment which utilizes a cut-out portion as a part of the design. The body of the decorative member may comprise cross-linked polyethylene foam with a thin membrane film being the peel-off backing.
- ? Naidj creates a decorative wall and ceiling device which has many embodiments, and some of these embodiments are symmetrical, but the other are unsymmetrical. The cited this reference has not structure feature

in shape. Naidj does not emphasize that his device must be symmetrical in shape. Even if some embodiments are symmetrical in shape, they have not any visible arch edge and any vertical edge on two sides as that the present invention provides.

- ? Naidj's embodiments of the device are generally some concrete designs like flowers, animals etc without certain common structure feature in shape. some of them are symmetrical, but some are unsymmetrical. Naidj does not teach how his embodiments can be cut, and also he does not suggest do so. Although some symmetrical embodiments have the intersections of the edge lines, if cut them through these intersections, their concrete designs will be damaged and imperfect. What the present invention creates is a specific geometry shape with certain structure features, but not a concrete design, so cut the present device only modify his shape, but not damage the concrete design. A sector will be made if the present device is cut through symmetrical intersections on the left and the right at the same angle. Connect some such sectors together one by one would form a new geometry shape approximative to a circle, and the size of the approximative circle would be different due to the different cutting angle.
- ? The present device may have ornaments on his surface, or nothing, or only color like existing mouldings.

The Rejection Of Claims 1-5 On Jacobozzi Is Overcome

The O. A. rejected claims 1-5 on Jacobozzi. Claims 1-5 have been rewritten as new claims 7-16 to define patentably over this reference. Applicant request reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claims 7-16, for the following reasons:

- ? Jacobozzi creates an improved mounting means which can be used on special occasions for holding and displaying items that may be given away to guests as a remembrance of the special occasion. The mounting means may be a flat board with circular holes and vertical slots drilled and cut through the board. A circular hole is located at the top of each vertical slot.

Thin disks may be attached to the remembrance items in order to facilitate mounting of the items. The remembrance items are mounted by inserting each item into one of the circular holes in the board and then sliding it down the vertical slot below the hole.

- ? Jacobozzi does not indicate his means must be symmetrical and has at least an arc edge in shape. In fact, he creates various embodiments with different shape, such as the heart-shaped, the square-shaped and the butterfly-shaped. In other words, this cited reference has not structure feature in shape, its function does not come from its outline. And it also is not a pure decorative item for the ceiling and the wall
- ? It is said in the O.A. that Jacobozzi teaches cutting vertexes at the edge line of the body (figure 4 and 5, approximately at number 36), which adjoin cutting points on the opposite portion of the symmetrical butterfly decoration. There is no justification in Jacobozzi which suggests this reference can be cut through cutting vertexes and cutting points. In fact, Jacobozzi's means is not able to be cut, otherwise it will be damaged and lose its function. The other way round, he intends to join two pieces of half-butterfly together by some hinges along edge lines to bring into effect to be able to be folded as some foldable tables. A lot of articles are to be assembled by many parts. So, number 36 should not be considered a cutting vertex, it is just a joining point at that the hinge is located. In the present invention, the cutting vertexes are the intersections of the edge lines substantially, and they are certain physical feature of the present invention. And cut the present device through the intersections may divide a whole piece into two or three portions to modify the shape and the size of the present device.

Even If The devices Of Julliard, Naidj and Jacobozzi Are A Flat Body Having Symmetrical Shape, These References Would Not Show All Of The Novel Physical Features Of Claims

However even if the device of Julliard, Naidj and Jacobozzi are a flat body having symmetrical shape, claims 7-16 would still have novel (and unobvious) physical features over the references cited.

Specifically, claims 7-16 clearly distinguish applicant's invention from Julliard's, Naidj's and Jacobozzi's, since these claims recite:

- 7 A ceiling and wall decoration device comprising a flat body of material having a arch shape with
an arch top edge being symmetrical about a vertical axis through the center of said flat body of material and
an arch bottom edge being symmetrical about said vertical axis through the center of said flat body of material and
a left vertical edge cutting said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge on the left and
a right vertical edge cutting said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge on the right and
a plurality of pairs of intersections of an edge line cutting another adjoin edge line being symmetrically located on the two sides and
a front surface and
a back surface being planar to secure said flat body of material onto a ceiling or a wall or a similar surface,
whereby said arch shape would be conductive to make various geometric patterns approximative to a circle, an ellipse and a curve as said plurality of flat bodies of material to be cut are joined together.
- 8 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein said arch top edge is an arc line being formed by joining two symmetrical arc lines together.
- 9 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein further said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge are formed by joining a plurality of arc lines together one by one being arranged symmetrically along said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge.

- 10 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 9 further including a top-left extension lines and a top-right extension line, and a bottom-left extension line and a bottom-right extension line that are used to extend said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge separately toward two sides at same level.
- 11 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 10 wherein said top-left extension lines and said top-right extension line, and said bottom-left extension line and said bottom-right extension line are equal and symmetrical separately.
- 12 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 9 further including a plurality of shorter curve and straight lines to embellish said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge, whereby said arch top edge and said arch bottom edge may be embellished with waves or sawtooth etc. to present more exquisite appearance.
- 13 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein every pair of said plurality of pairs of intersections are substantially formed separately by said arch top edge cutting said left vertical edge and said right vertical edge and
said arch bottom edge cutting said left vertical edge and said right vertical edge and
said arch top edge cutting said top-left extension line and said top-right extension line and
said arch bottom edge cutting said bottom-left extension line and said bottom-right extension line and
said top-left extension line cutting said left vertical edge and said top-right extension line cutting said right vertical edge and
said bottom-left extension line cutting said left vertical edge and said bottom-right extension line cutting said right vertical edge,
whereby said flat body of material can be cut through said pair of intersections chosen and still keep symmetry of said arch top edge, and two pieces of said flat body of material cut through the same intersections at the same angle can be closely joined in alignment without interruption and gap.

- 14 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein said left vertical edge and said right vertical edge are symmetrical and equal in length, whereby said plurality of flat bodies of material can closely be joined without cutting in alignment to form linear designs.
- 15 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 wherein said front surface may be decorated with surface ornamentation or nothing or only color.
- 16 A ceiling and wall decoration device of claim 7 further including a plurality of recesses and/or concave grooves at said back surface, whereby it will save material and to decrease weight.

Julliard, Naidj and Jacobozzi all do not show these features that the present device has a visible symmetrical arch shape with a arch top edge, a arch bottom edge and two vertical edges on it's two sides, and also it has a plurality of pairs of symmetrical intersections come from join of the adjoining edge lines.

The Novel Physical Features Of Claims 7-16 Produce New And Unexpected Results And Hence Are Unobvious And Patentable Over These References Under 103

Also applicant submits that the novel physical features of claims 7-16 are unobvious and hence patentable under 103 since they produce new and unexpected results over Julliard, Naidj and Jacobozzi. These new and unexpected results are the ability of applicant's invention to cut easy and regularly the present device and then rearrange them together. What the present invention creates is a specific geometry shape with certain structure feature, but not a concrete design like flowers or animals, so cut the present device only modify his shape and size, but not damage the concrete design. A sector will be made if the present device is cut through two symmetrical intersections on the left and the right at the same angle. Connect some such sectors together one by one will form a new geometry shape approximative to a circle, and the size of the approximative circle would be different due to the different cutting angle. And since the two vertical edges are symmetrical, the plurality of flat bodies of material can closely be joined in alignment without cutting to form linear designs. Cut the present device through the pair of intersections chosen would still keep symmetry of the arch

top edge, and two pieces of the present device cut through the same intersections at the same angle can be closely joined in alignment without interruption and gap, so the joined new geometry design looks a whole, but not the pieced. And the devices of Julliard, Naidj and Jacobozzi all do not produce these new and unexpected results. The novel features of applicant's invention which effect these differences, as stated, clearly recited in claims 7-16.

The Present Invention Has Been Marketed And Has Attained Initial Commercial Success

The present invention has been put into production and marketed, please see the copies of the manual and the applied effect picture. The organizer of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games is trying to order this product to decorate their gymnasiums and stadiums from our US company, but some Chinese factory is trying to imitate this product. The present invention is incurring infringement.

Thank the Examiner for his earnest and patience

Very thank the Examiner for his earnest and patience. The Examiner's criticism is very helpful to amend this application. Applicant greatly appreciates the Examiner professional work.

Conclusion

For all of the above reasons, applicant submits that the claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance which action applicant respectfully solicits.

Conditional Request For Constructive Assistance

Applicant has amended the claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure which is also unobvious. If, for any reason, this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant respectfully requests the constructive assistance and suggestion of the Examiner pursuant to M.P.E.P. 706.03(d)

and 707.07(j) in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very respectfully


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Date: Mar 12/2007


Dingge Xiong, Applicant

Attached: 4 copies of the picture of the product of the present device